

004440-2615560

Enhanced immune response by using a prime-boost strategy

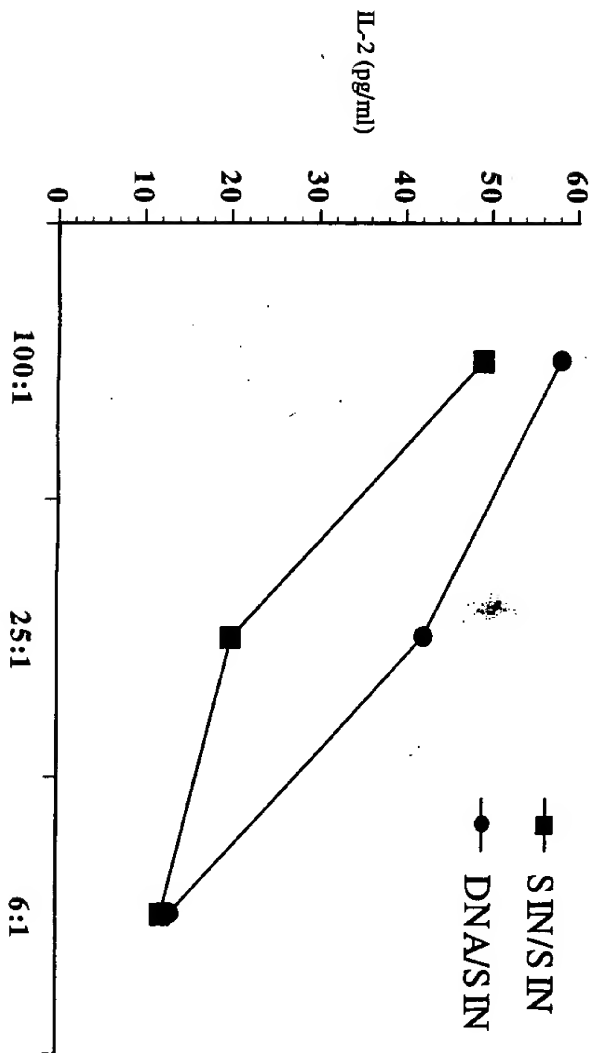


Fig. 12

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Increased potency of new SINCR alphavirus replicon

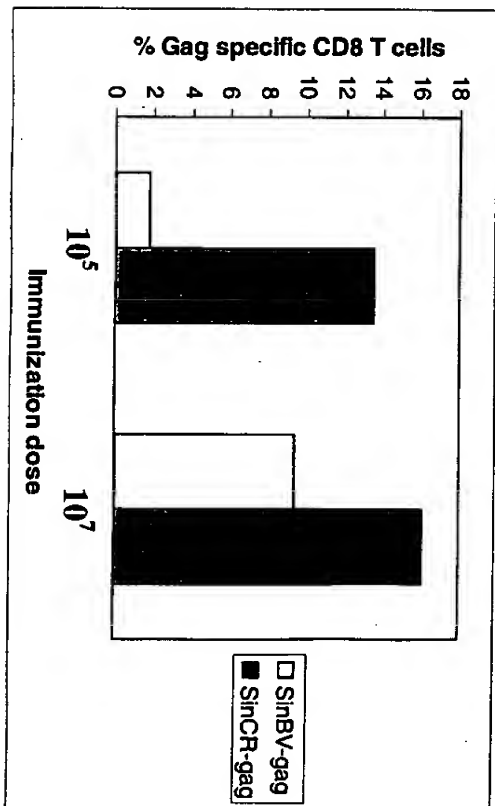


Fig. 11

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Adapted alphavirus vectors can be used to assay antigen presentation and immune stimulation in vitro

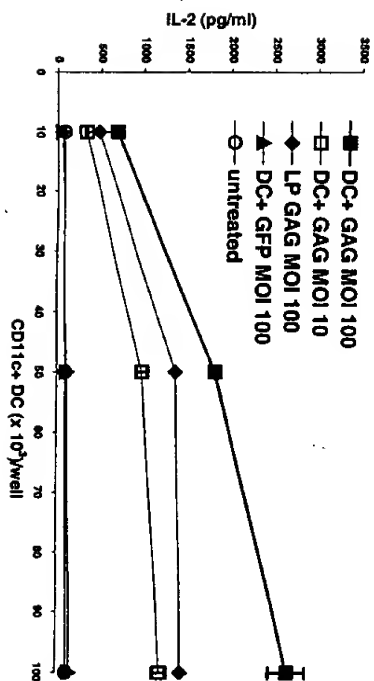
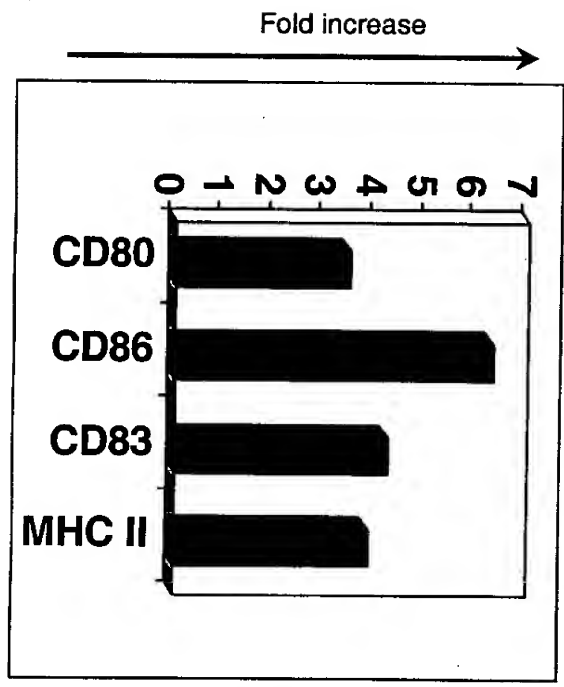


Fig. 10

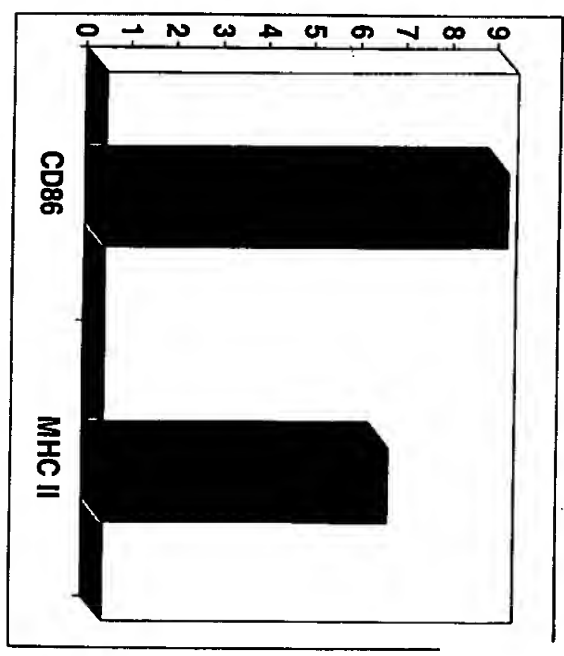
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Alphavirus vectors can induce DC maturation and activation both *in vitro* and *in vivo*

### Human DC *in vitro*



### Mouse DC *in vivo*



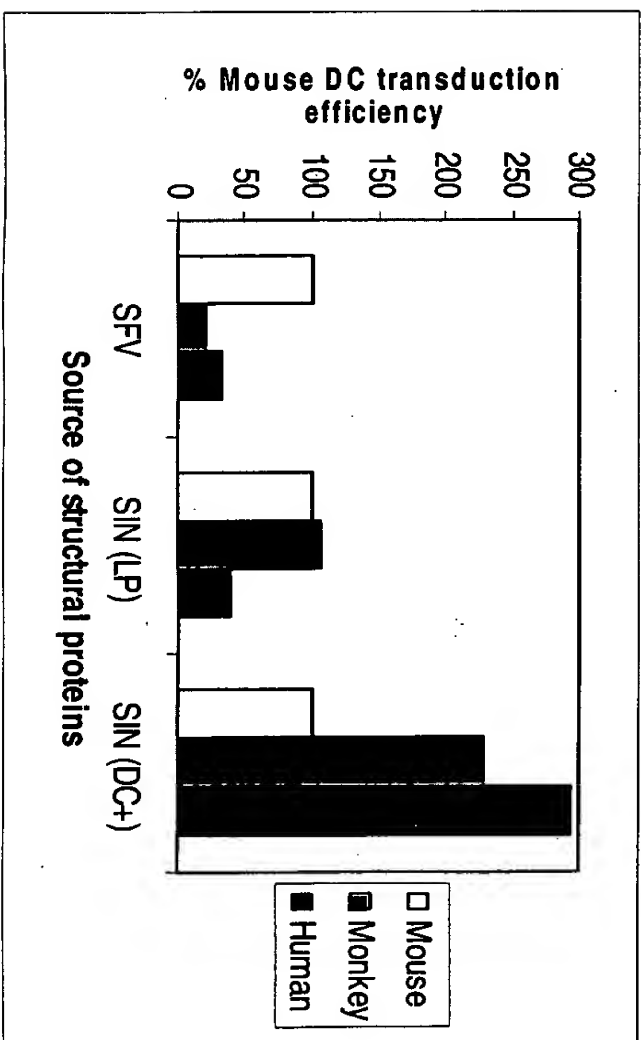
Monocyte

CD11c<sup>+</sup> from lymph node

Fig. 9

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Figure 8. Mouse DC transduction is not predictive of the ability of alphavirus vectors to transduce human DC



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Figure 7. Trafficking of alphavirus vector transduced DC to the mandibular lymph node

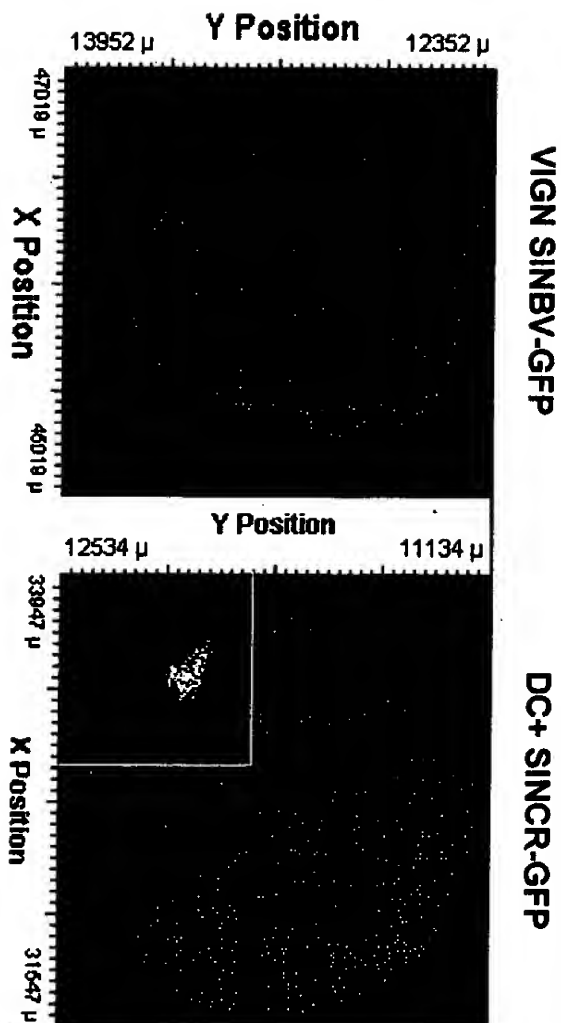


x20

SIN-GFP vector injected intradermally, with rhodamine paint applied to skin

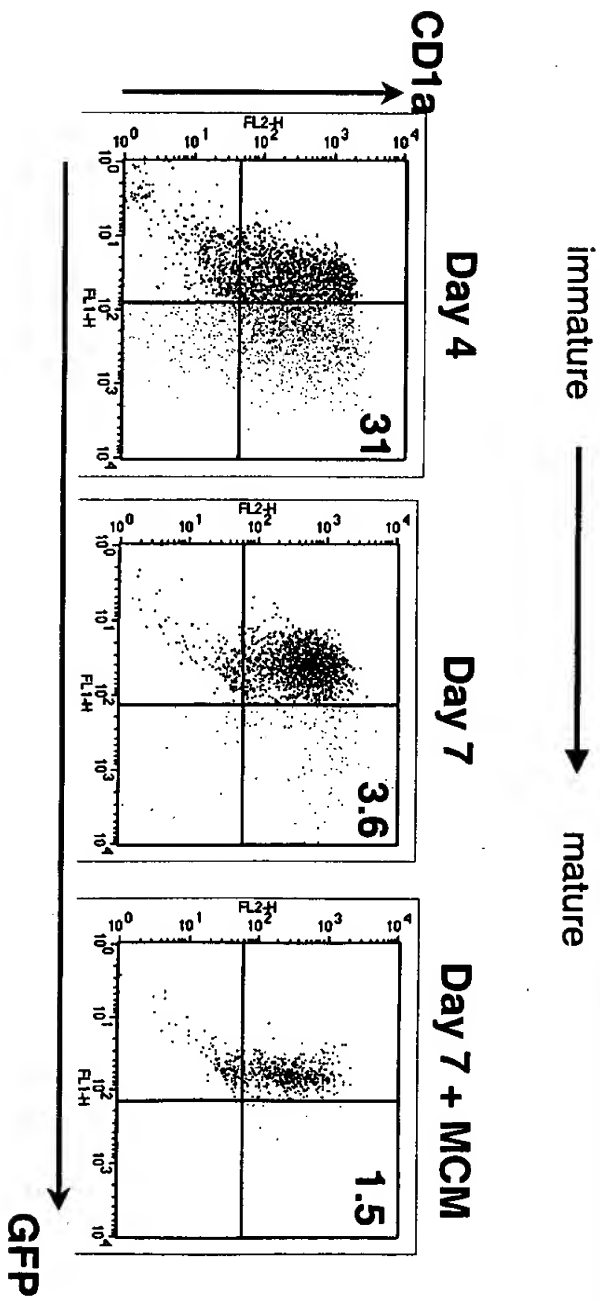
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Figure 6



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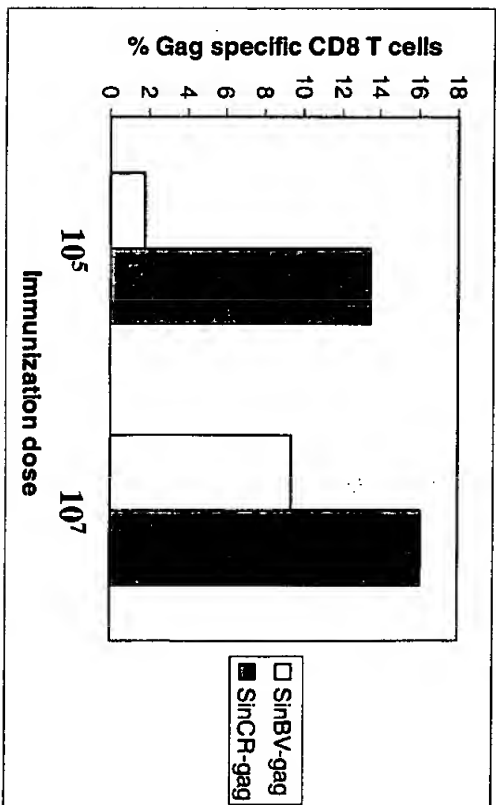
Figure 5. DC+ SIN vectors target immature human dendritic cells





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Figure 4. Increased potency of new SINCR alphavirus replicon



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Figure 3. Infection of human dendritic cells with a DC adapted alphavirus vector (DC+) expressing GFP

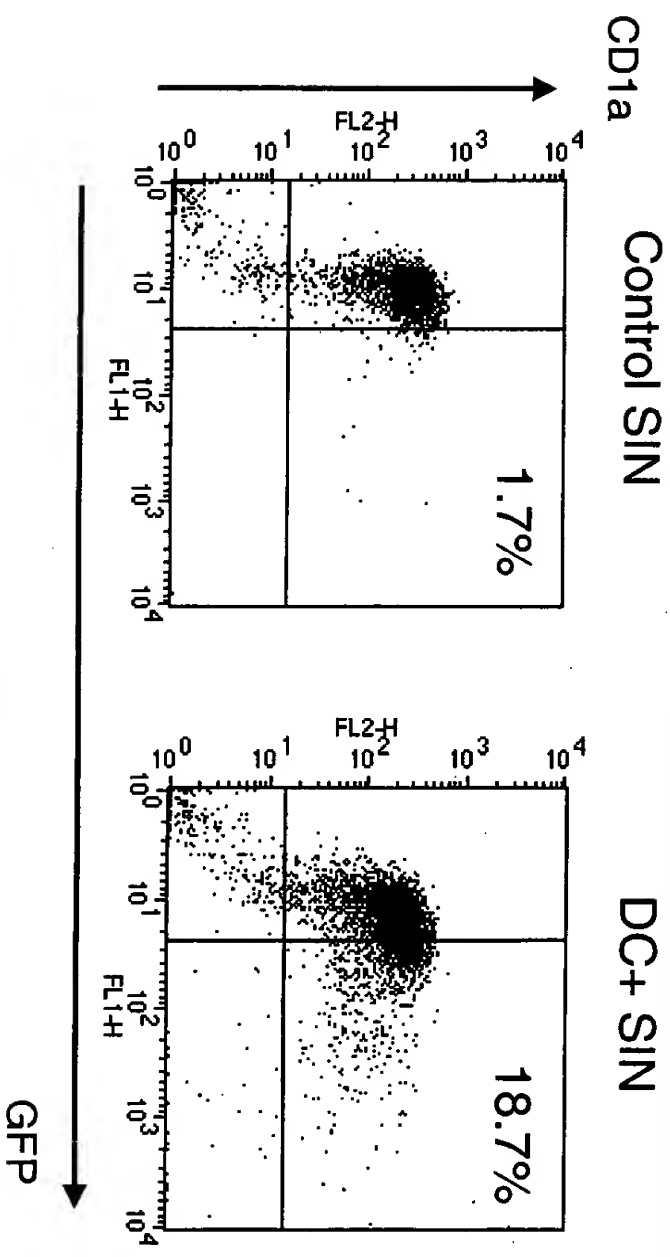




Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the experimental design. It shows a flow from 'Study 1' to 'Study 2'. Study 1 involves 'Pretest' and 'Main Study'. Study 2 involves 'Pretest' and 'Main Study'. The 'Main Study' in Study 2 is further divided into 'Pretest' and 'Main Study'.





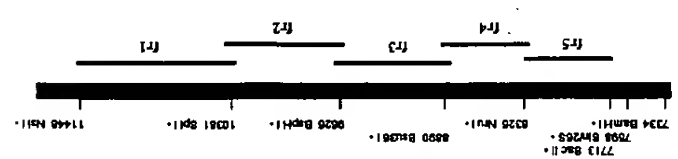
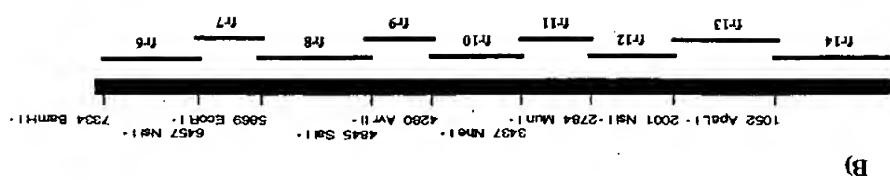






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Fig. 2A



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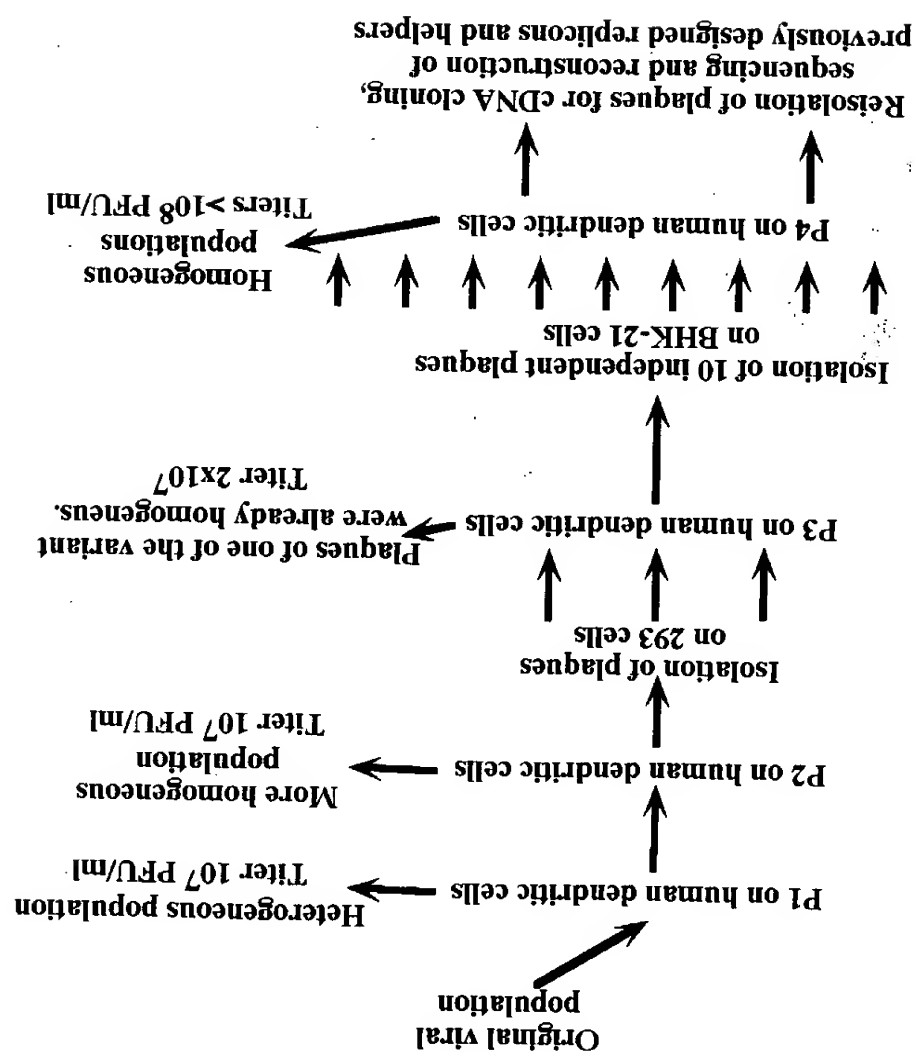


Fig. 1

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Enhanced immune response by using a prime-boost strategy

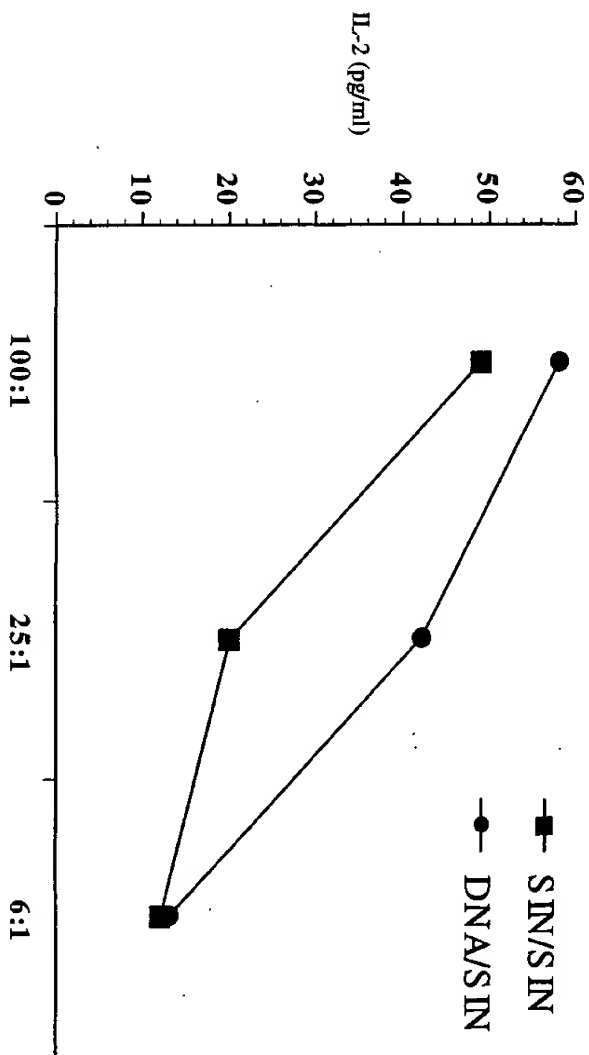


Fig. 12

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### Increased potency of new SINCR alphavirus replicon

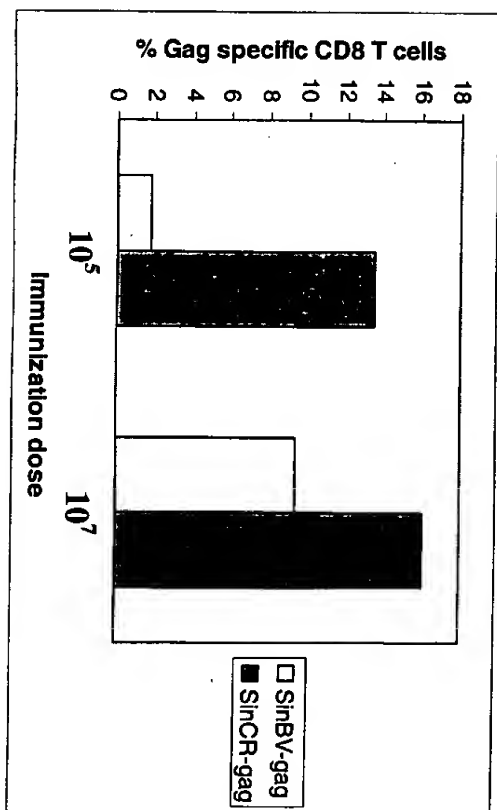


Fig. 11

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Adapted alphavirus vectors can be used to assay antigen presentation and immune stimulation in vitro

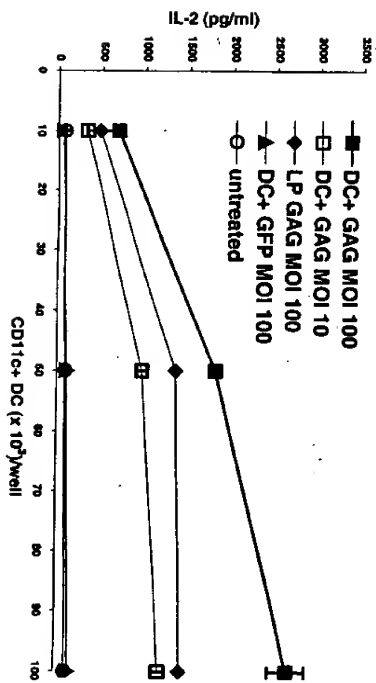
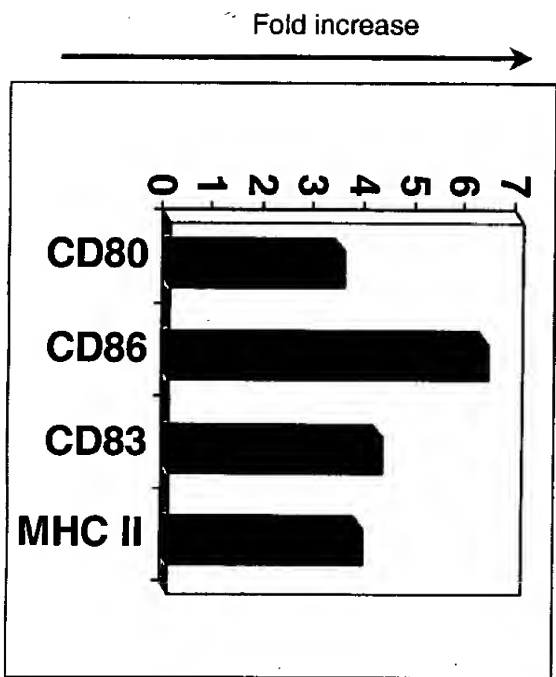


Fig. 10

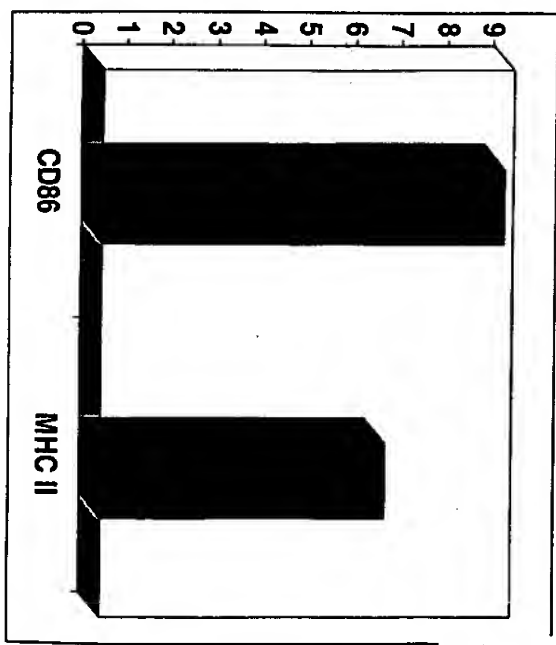
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Alphavirus vectors can induce DC maturation and activation both *in vitro* and *in vivo*

### Human DC *in vitro*



### Mouse DC *in vivo*



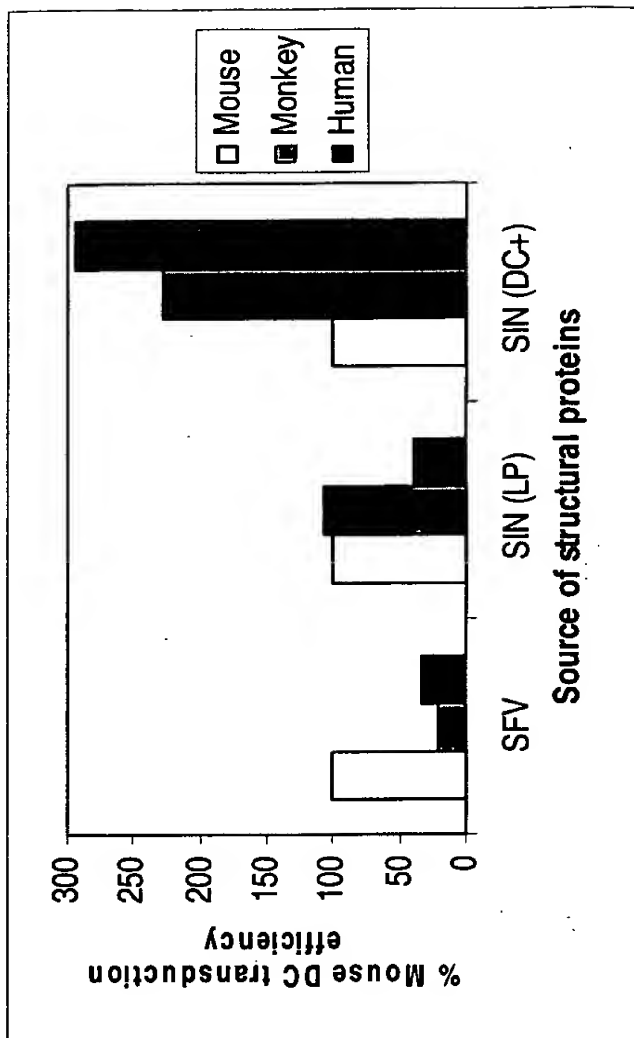
Monocyte

CD11c<sup>+</sup> from lymph node

Fig. 9

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Figure 8. Mouse DC transduction is not predictive of the ability of alphavirus vectors to transduce human DC



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Figure 7. Trafficking of alphavirus vector transduced DC to the mandibular lymph node



x20

SIN-GFP vector injected intradermally, with rhodamine paint applied to skin

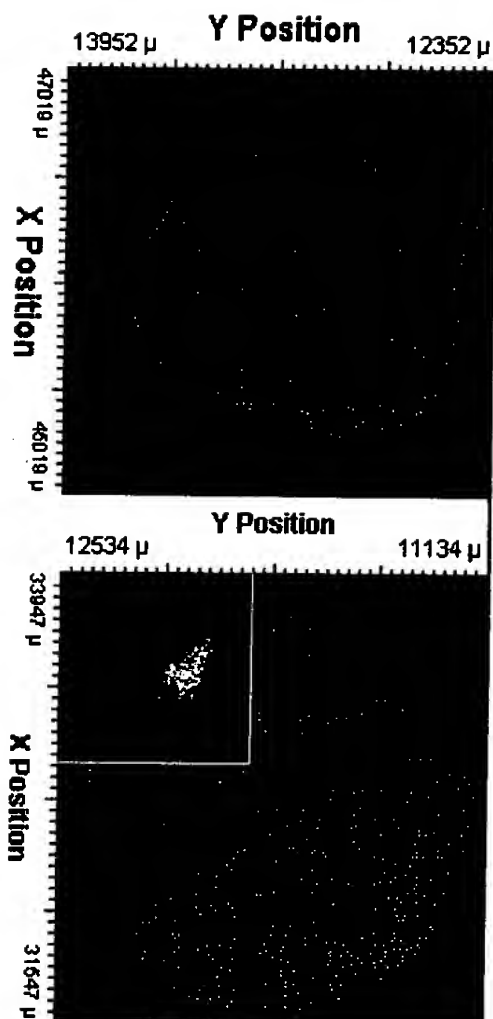


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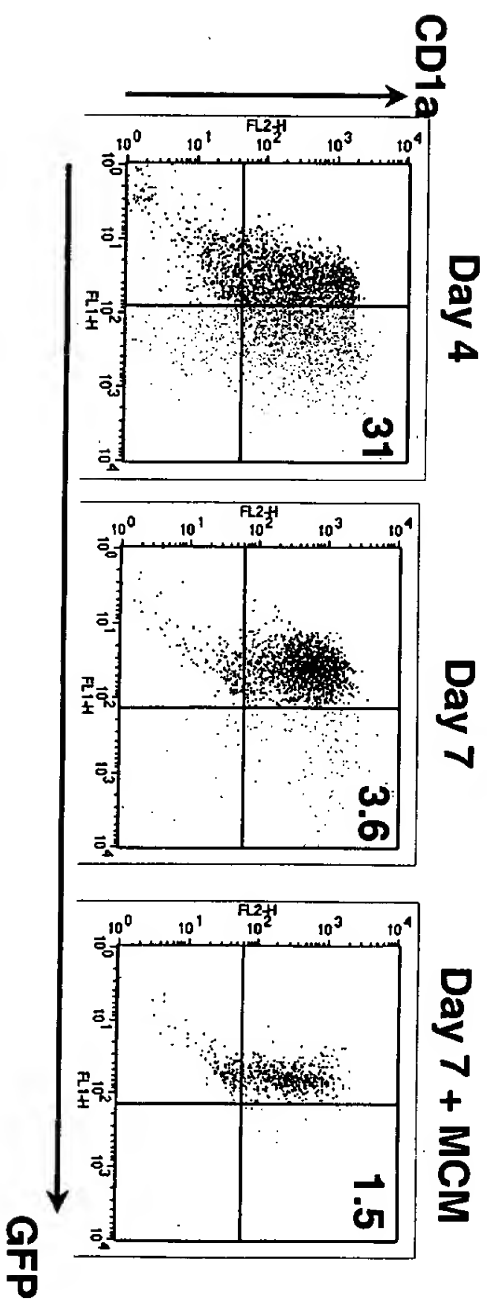
Figure 6

VIGN SINBY-GFP

DC+ SINCR-GFP

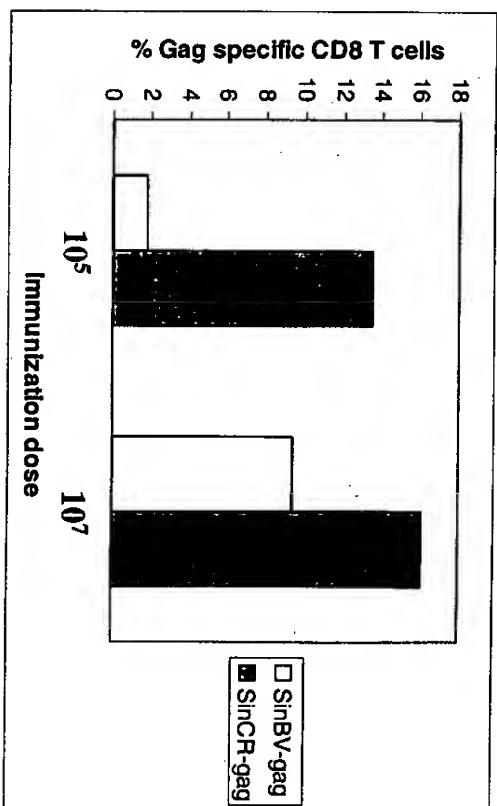


immature  $\longrightarrow$  mature



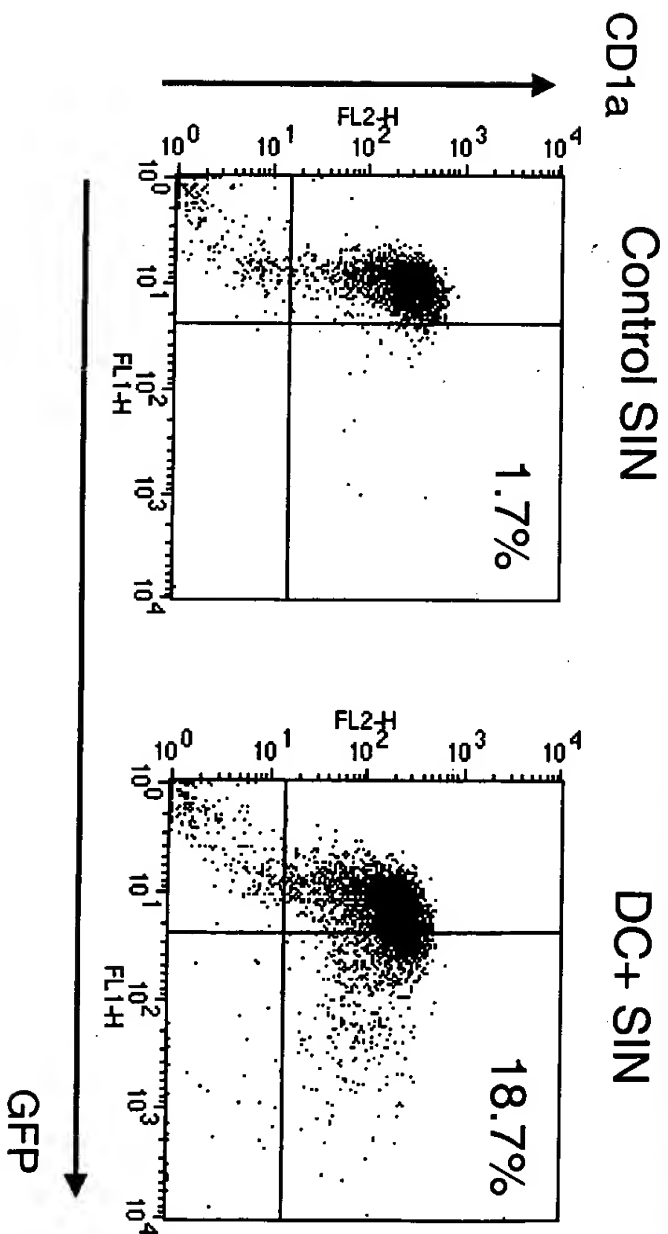
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Figure 4. Increased potency of new SINCR alphavirus replicon



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Figure 3. Infection of human dendritic cells with a DC adapted alphavirus vector (DC+) expressing GFP



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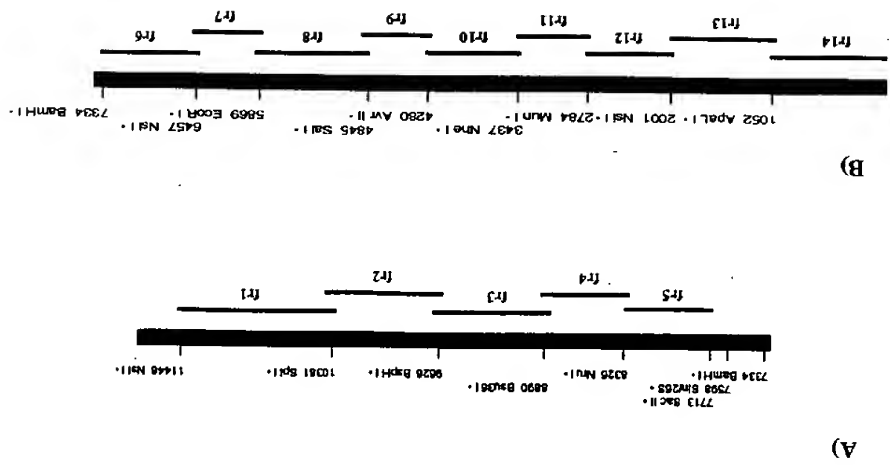






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Fig. 2A



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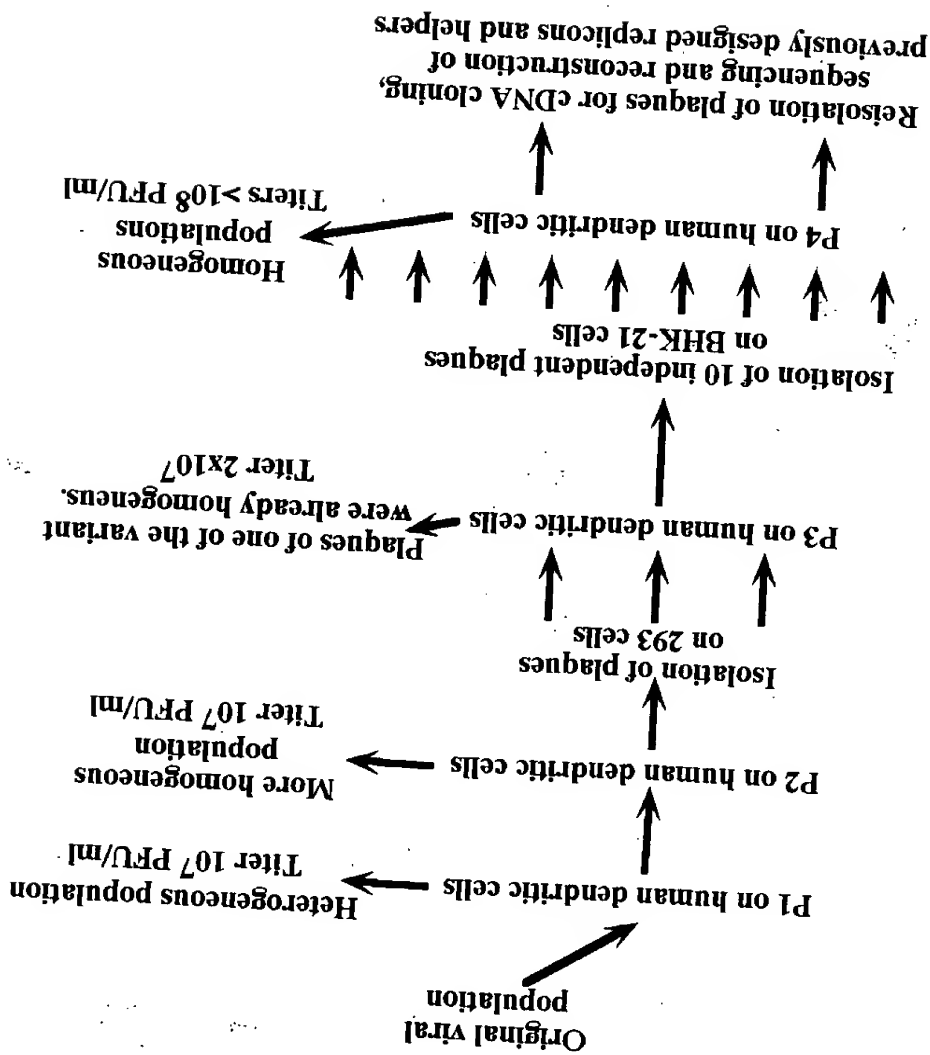


Fig. 1